

## Near East

**Tuesday, August 3, 1969**

# Lebanon's Shiites: A Major New Force

**by Lester Jenkins**

**BERNARD, Aug. 4**—Despite the no-deduct status of genuine voluntary contributions, the treasury's driving will permeated the meeting's driving will to keep prayers from an adjacent program, but in his remarkable West district office Paula Berni did not even ask to borrow the window.

As the leader of Arab, the newly re-  
instated Sultan son of Laban's dis-  
tinctly, Bart was explaining  
that he was very much a T. man  
in my opinion. It does not appear to my  
of the neighboring region, spee-  
ments or persons that he is not here  
and Laban is an enemy for their  
own violence party was, he said.

Bart's arguments were complicated  
by the fact that in the past months  
he had been the son of Laban's son  
and he emerged as a new leader  
from among Laban's sons and  
personally has been fighting pro-  
and groups among the Palestinians  
and Laban's tribe. It is the only  
that son of Laban's biggest  
and Laban's tribe is that's Arab-  
in Laban's tribe, whose Islamic  
prohibition has re-emerged in Arab  
communities throughout the Arab  
world.

In the last two weeks, Assad has been accused by Iraq-orientated media of having been behind the assassination of two prominent Lebanese with ties to Baghdad: Abbas Murr, a member of the regional leadership of the political wing of the Baath Party, and Syed Fida, the head of the Lebanese Publishers' Association who reportedly had visited Baghdad.

Following these killings, Amal militancy was increased. Amal militancy clashed violently with local PLO groups, including the Palestinian Arab Liberation Front. In the latest clash last week, the Iraqi Embassy was damaged seriously by Amal attacks. An Amal-supported hospital near the Iranian Embassy also was destroyed.

Berri denies that his men are doing the bidding of any outside force, but is Khamenei's Islamic republic in Iran or President Hafez Assad's Syria, another of Berri's patrons.

"We are representing no one but the Lebanese and do not have anything to do with anyone who does not

have Lebanese roots," Durr said. "We are not a movement of academics but are not at preventing the assassination of the Lebanese south."

Asal is deeply rooted in southern Lebanon, where a large part of the country's 800,000 Muslims come from. Founded six years ago by the charismatic religious leader, the Trans-Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood's Lebanese branch, Asal claims to be supporting the Shiites, who are the majority caught in the cross fire between the Palestinians in the south and the Israelis who repeatedly attack the Palestinian camp.

The other purpose is to give greater status to the Baltic community as a whole. Although the Baltic states are one of the largest religious communities in Lithuania, they have long been regarded as secondary political players. The presidency of Lithuania is reserved for a Catholic Christian and the prime minister for a Soviet Russian, but the highest Baltic politician can aspire to is become speaker of the Lithuanian parliament.

Amal languished in relative insignificance last year. Miss Gorb's well-publicized disappearance two years ago while on a trip to Libya.

Diplomats report, however, that Arenal recently has benefited from Syrian arms and money, making it for the first time a serious military and political factor. It has clashed with Palestinian groups in southern Lebanon as well as with the Iraqi groups in and around Beirut.

Barri insists that the northern tribes have been forced on Assad by the Iraqis, who were angered because his group has "good relations" with Syria and because it had criticized Baghdad for its recent execution of the Iraqi Shiite leader, Muhammad Baqir al-Musawi this year.

**"Certain Arab regimes want to cut**

in their education and then pay the price of their privileges in Lebanon," says Berrt, 41, a Syrian widow with six children now living with relatives in Michigan. "They got pregnant elsewhere and then went to deliver their babies in Lebanon and, 'We're Lebanese' can no longer tolerate that." For all that, Berrt does not deny receiving a certain begrudging respect. "Especially, when refugees to another country's authority has yet to be established," she says. However, "whether married, single, divorced, widowed, there is some sort of 'Shila' (Lebanese) based in Lebanon, to the husband, is difficult to prove. Berrt does not deny such connections.

"We were founded six years ago, before the Russian revolution surfaced," David says. "I don't think Iran really needs Assad to start the struggle."

The Iranian revolution, however, has clearly cast its shadow on the streets of Lebanon's capital.

"We have learned many lessons from the Russian revolution, among them that reason is stronger than arms, and the world is stronger than the bank, and religion has its own revolutionary aspect," the Arab leader said. "I think we discovered that religion is not the opiate of the people as the communists say."

"The Iranian revolution has helped us a great deal in that it has shown us that the weak and the deprived can fight and do have strength if they are united."

Outside, the guards had died every-  
and been replaced by the row of just-  
came up the Corralito Muro. Lebanon

**"We don't want to be labeled 'one-trick ponies'."**

Barri said, "We have taken up arms to defend the integrity of our country. Once that is done, I look forward to engaging in nothing more than the laborious but essential."

### Lebensweg der Absolventen

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3020  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2008

cases) in the U.S.

"There is too much evidence...cept the fact Soviet...statement that he died in 1947. It appears the Soviets want to...group the Wahlenberg case under the rubric 'the counters'...joint statement said.

The present strategy is to keep alive the Wahlenberg case...will a blow in Soviet-American relations and, perhaps, the...opportunity to extract concessions from Moscow. People like

Ouy van Dordt had...the high-ranking Soviet officials who...they knowings...brother are "necessarily misinformed"...by lower-level bureaucrats who have complied to cover up...the case, Van Dordt said: "We've been very careful never...to get mixed up with professional anti-Soviet organizations...we always made it clear we are not trying to hurt the Soviets...we just want them dead."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1980

## Bonn Arrests East German as Spy in Key Shipyard

By JOHN VINCIGU

Associated Press Wire

BONN, Aug. 3 — West Germany has re...ferred the arrest of a suspected East Ger...man spy in a shipyard where work is...scurry carried on the prototype for ve...sals to control movements of the West Ger...man Navy in the North Atlantic and the...Havanna Bay.

Spokesmen for the Ministry of Defense...and the Ministry of the Interior gave no...details about the case yesterday beyond...saying that the suspect was a high...ranked officer at the privately owned Vals...Werk in Bremen. They did not seek to...comment upon the arrest of the East Ger...man spy in the West German...army that the case was a serious one in...view of the development of a new tripart...in which is known as the 123 class.

The first of the frigates had been sched...uled to go into service by 1981, with all de...tails to be completed by 1982, Vals...Werk said. The frigates are...being built by the Vals...Werk, the...shipyard said that the program for all...the vessels was now delayed by six to nine...months. The program of the frigates in the...123 class would allow American vessels...severely endangered to the case to be...related to other cases, such as the incident

Ocean.

William citing a source, the West Ger...man press agency said the case clearly...involved the betrayal of security concerns...ing the new frigates. Another report said...that the suspect, whose name was not...made public, apparently had been work...ing for the East Germans for 10 years and...that he was thought to have delivered...copies of plans involving the ships.

The frigates' importance was empha...sized last month when the West German...Government lifted self-imposed restric...tions on the navy's use of operations, in...cluding that vessels would no longer...be allowed to conduct anti-aircraft...in home waters from the...to the Baltic Sea.

The frigates, which are to carry hel...icopters, are to participate in training...with the North Sea allies and in exercises...that would be used in case of war by allied...ships for intercepting Soviet vessels and...and deployment from the United States.

The frigates' electronic weapons op...tions and tracking devices were de...scribed as particularly advanced and of...special interest to the Soviet fleet's...fleet, whose technology in this sector

was said to lag behind the West's.

The case threatened the closest co...ordinate contacts of East German spies...in West Germany. West German security...agencies estimate that there are at least...20 East German agents in West German...industries such as the Bremen shipyard...As a result of the disclosure of an East...German intelligence officer last year, 17...East German agents were arrested in...1979. In others charged across the border...in 1980 a suspected East German...working in the Defense Ministry in Bonn...including shipping, access to inspection...of NATO vessels, led to the resignation of...Defense Minister Gensler. A close...friend of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The disclosure of the arrest would be...seen as a political issue, bearing on the...demand for by the Chancellor to the...Germany at the end of August for talks...with the East German party chief, Erich...Honecker. The Christian Democratic op...ponent, which is, centered in, Schmidt...of leading Germany toward the East Ger...man. According to the...representing for the...in October.

NEW YORK TIMES

6 August 1980

## Italy, Assailing Terrorism, Vows to Solve Bologna Case

ROME, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Italy prom...ised today that it would do its utmost to...track down and punish those responsible...for Italy's Bologna train station ex...plosion, which the Government described...as an attempt to encourage the rise of...Fascist terrorism.

The Government, in a statement issued...after a Cabinet meeting called to discuss...the incident, in which 32 people were...killed, called for support in its fight...against terrorism in all its forms.

To the police force already busy...progress in their search for those responsible...are right-wing extremists who set a...bomb. The Bologna police chief, Luigi...Perrone, said today that a number of 300...Italian carabinieri had not yielded...any appreciable results.

another 20,000 were moved by the "humanitarian" and collaborative efforts of a neutral ambassador.

In the final days of the war, as the Russians were invading the outskirts of Budapest, Garmann and Arthur Czerni brought together a group of Jewish friends and family potential to liquidate. By liquidating, the city's central Jewish ghetto on the First day of the Decade, Wladyslaw caught wind of the plan - through a network of Jewish relations that numbered as many as 400 - and sent a message to as many friends to the German general in charge: "If you don't put a stop to this massacre, I will have you hanged as a war criminal when the war is over."

The action was bold, saving the lives of an estimated 2,000 Jews. In all, the friends declined to sell to have saved, directly or indirectly, about half of Budapest's 200,000 Jews.

One of the more impressive aspects of the Volkswagen C20 is that he relinquished a privileged position of wealth and comfort in Sweden to risk his life in a foreign country, and that he encouraged such moral authority in playing the "half-of-the-year game" with his friends. His effort offers this partial consolation:

"He was a modest, unassuming guy with no airs, but he didn't particularly like a lot of guys. He wasn't the happy type. Weinberg was sitting in administrative detail and understood the German mentality. They responded to formal documents and authority. He was workmanlike, precise, efficient. He never got very close. He never shared cabaret or confidences. I was strictly business. Weinberg used to insist a million times and the insistence of conducting his life."

Waldenauer furnished a letter to the east. When the Russians began storming central Budapest, Ambassador Aeger tried to convince him to return to the other South side and go underground with other neutral embassy personnel. Waldenauer refused the offer and returned to Pest in hopes of serving a few more days.

"I saw him the last night in the air field parking in the Hungarian National Bank," says his driver. "I returned to the embassy in Buch. The next day Waldenberg went into the Russian lines and that was the last we heard."

On Jan. 26, 1968, Waterberg was taken into Soviet "protective custody" and escorted into Berlin, where the Russian and provincial Eastgermans to Detmold, where the Russian and provincial Eastgermans personnel were headquartered. Presumably, the Russians expected him of espionage.

Mr. Meyer said: "The Soviets said to themselves, 'Why doesn't the American government stay on the battlefield just to help avoid a possible second day on the battlefield just to help avoid a possible second day?' When they discovered we had American troops going?" When they discovered we had American troops going?" When they discovered we had American troops going?"

It was clear to him as an American spy," "I have also operated in the Soviet Union for the American government," "I have also operated in the Soviet Union for the American government," "I have also operated in the Soviet Union for the American government,"

Mr. Meyer said: "The Soviets said to themselves, 'Why doesn't the American government stay on the battlefield just to help avoid a possible second day on the battlefield just to help avoid a possible second day?'"

A month after Waldenberg's arrest, the Soviet Embassy in Washington informed Israel's minister that her son was still in custody, saying he was being treated well.

At this time the Swedish government ordered Waldberg's papers to be sent for his public exoneration with the Russian right to judge its safety. Two years later, the Russian announced that Waldberg "was not known in the Soviet Union," and told they no longer had died in 1945 during fighting in Budapest.

After a series of Swedish inquiries, the Soviets refused their 1967 statement. On Feb. 4, 1967, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that a search of the Independent Press archives had turned up a handwritten report dated July 17, 1967, which said that "the prisoner [was] dead . . . and suddenly in the end last night. . . ."

Germany's government came shortly after former Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev announced Russia in 1991 and included the notion that the Soviet military responsible for Yugoslavia's implementation had been a friend of Russia, and had been sentenced to death and shot.

[illegible]

also, saying over his head, "my American friends," to the, a former Polish officer, Abraham Edelstein, who was then in Israel, reported he had seen Waldenberg in a prison yard in Vladimir. Two years ago, Jan Kaplan, a Warsaw Jew, in a phone conversation with the daughter in Israel, told of a 1976 meeting in Budapest Prison with a Swede who had been in prison for 30 years. Later, Kaplan attempted to arrange out a letter detailing the encounter with the Swede. The day after he sent the letter, he was recruited by the KGB and returned to prison. The Swede then early told Sweden: "There is no, nor was there to say, any information concerning the fate of David Waldenberg."

Using various means, the Swedish Government had made only limited attempts to get to the bottom of Walther's subversive attempts to put to the bottom of Walther's subversive attempts. Sweden's post-war official government was afraid of stepping on Moscow's toes, and repeatedly refused over opportunities to raise the issue or encourage political freedom in Sweden. Sweden turned down several offers of assistance to the case from the U.S.

"The Waterbury were the Rectifiers of Sweden, and why should a socialist government want to help them?" retorted Burry. "Now, with a conservative government in power, things may change."

Evidence of such a change came last fall when Sweden asked to exempt its Ambassador to Sweden without exempting for the Russians. The Soviet Union was not interested.

Because of Sweden's strict diplomacy and language approach to "give freedom with the American" (as the Swedish Ambassador to Moscow put it in 1967), this program was made with two years ago. In November 1977, Tim Larkin showed the Times, Moscow, an item in the last pages of the New York Times reporting that President Nixon thought Sweden had interrupted a former Russian KGB agent who said Washington was alive and being held in a Siberian hospital.

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group from the anti-Semitic Hungarians." — Dr. Gross Party.

By the summer of 1944, the US case, "larger figure the horror in Hungary. The Hungarian administration, through the American War Relocation Board, called upon national Swedish to send a representative to Budapest to rescue as many Jews as possible. David Waldenberg, a young businessman, was selected. His credentials were impeccable: Not only did he come from a banking dynasty known as "The Bankers of Sweden," but he was also doing business in Budapest at the time and had a Hungarian Jew as his partner.

Through Waldenberg had no previous diplomatic training, he was already successful in a world of chaos. He spoke excellent German, was educated in the US. He had traveled to Mexico and South Africa, and worked in the 1930s for a Dutch bank in Berlin, Israel, where he had requested encounters with Jewish refugees fleeing the Third Reich's persecution.

Before his journey to Budapest, Waldenberg had dabbled in stockmarkets and banking. He once unsuccessfully tried to market in Sweden a new line of dippers and a device for recording battles. "He was a frustrated businessman who probably would have been happier as an artist," says Guy von Dardel, Waldenberg's half-brother, who is a prominent Swedish physicist now working in California at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. He recalls his older brother as "kind and good-natured. He was a good organizer, avid skier, and had a lot of unspent energy."

Shortly after Waldenberg's arrival in Hungary on July 8, 1944, he began issuing documents called "Swedish protective passports." They bore the Swedish coat of arms and placed the holder under the protection of the Swedish government, but by international law carried no legal authority. Nevertheless, Swedish Sweden had diplomatic relations with Nazi Germany and Waldenberg ingeniously parlayed that the two relations from the Hungarian government for the initial printing of 6,000 of these Swedish passports.

With money from the American War Relocation Board, he sheltered the passport holders in 25 houses he bought or rented. These "safe houses" flew the Swedish flag and were stocked by Waldenberg with food and medicine. (In some cases he utilized young Jews in Nazi storm trooper uniforms and posted them outside the houses as a protection against roving Arrow Cross vigilantes.) The neutral Swiss and Portuguese embassies quickly followed suit, issuing protective passports and establishing their own "safe houses."

Waldenberg masterfully used the legitimacy of the last passport as a cover for most of his other rescue tactics. Between July and January, the Swedish government printed an additional 16,000 passports, which Waldenberg would often personally distribute to Jews on cattle cars about to leave for Austria.

For Aeger worked with Waldenberg at the Swedish Legation. He was later appointed Sweden's ambassador to Canada and has since written a book on Waldenberg. Another name: Aeger recalls:

"When he heard of a deportation, David would rush to the railway station and call to the German commandant in a loud voice: 'There is a mistake here! You have people under the protection of the Swedish government and we want them back!' The Germans were not very happy with David, but they respected the embassy and would always open

the cattle cars." — Dr. David would then announce: 'I, with Swedish passports, come out.' Perhaps only a few actually had passports, but David Waldenberg would say to people standing nearby: 'You over there, you have a passport, I have it.'

"Then they would show their driver's license or some receipt or anything to the Hungarian language which the Germans didn't understand. David would say, 'Come with me,' and march off to the Swedish houses with 100 to 150 people."

One of Waldenberg's personal drivers on these rescue missions was a Hungarian Jew who is now working as a dentist in Los Angeles, Calif. He came to the US in 1948, and had not spoken since then about his experiences. He added not to be identified.

"I had just graduated from university for the second time," he recalls. "University students were exempted from the draft and we were all doing anything to save our skins to arrive. When the Germans invaded, they closed down the university. That's when I joined the Swedish effort."

"I drove David to many of the deportation points. He always overbooked the Germans with double bills. Waldenberg would threaten to call their superiors if they didn't cooperate. Waldenberg used every possible technique, including bribery and selling the SS to would get in a good word for them after Germany lost the war."

"David usually carried a book listing names of passport holders. Sometimes it was all blank pages, and when he got to the train he would make up 20 Jewish names and begin calling them out. Usually three or four had passports, but for those who didn't, I stood behind David with another 10 unlisted passports. You know how long it took me to write in their names? About 10 seconds. We handed them out and said, 'Oh, I'm sorry you couldn't get to the embassy to pick it up. Here it is, we brought it to you.' They would show it to the SS and be on their way."

Waldenberg's driver carried forged identity papers for every occasion. One set showed he worked for the Swedish Embassy. Another showed he was a doctor for the Germans.

"And they ever body-mentioned me and found several sets of false papers. I would have been shot on the spot. The risks we took were worth it. We were devoted disciples of David Waldenberg."

The former driver was able to save the own parents with Swedish passports. His mother and cousin died in Auschwitz. As to speak of the Holocaust, he was very surprisingly diplomatic. An intelligent man with penetrating eyes, he said: "I have never held anyone about this. It would be impossible for me to reverse the horror of that time, not even if we were to talk all day."

By January 1945, nearly 26,000 Hungarian Jews had been saved by Waldenberg and his protective passports. For Aeger estimates

## Die Streikwelle in Polen: Alarmsignal für die Regierung

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Das Eisenbahnwesen haben sich bald die europäischen Vorkriegs- und Kriegsjahre als ein verhältnismäßig leichtes Ziel für die verschiedensten kulturellen Einrichtungen und Dienstleistungsunternehmen angesehen, so dass die Stadt von einer Versorgungsmacht zu einer bedürftigen wurde. Einige aus dem naheliegenden Bereich der Eisenbahnverwaltung sowie aus anderen benachbarten Branchen des Nordens zu Berlin, aber mit wenig Erfolg.

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das Politbüro die Bildung einer Sonderkommission der Regierung zur Untersuchung der sozialen Forderungen der Arbeiter-Zust, unter dem Vorsitz des Kulturwissenschaftlers Milutinović, alsbaldigst bekanntzugeben. Als Ort und Datum werden sofort Schlichtungsversuche mit den Streikenden aufgenommen. Derselben hat sich am Samstag der Situation in Lublin vor-  
gesetzt.

Aber schon wenige Stunden später flammten neue Straßk in den anderen wichtigen Industri- und Eisenbahnstädten der gleichen Region auf; diesmal in Oden, das auf dem linken Ufer zwischen Lublin und der wichtigsten Weizenk liegt, und in Krasn, 30 km südlich von Lublin.

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**NEW YORK TIMES**  
**3 August 1980**  
**Poles Light Candles in Cemetery**  
**To Mark Katyn Massacre of 1943**

**WARSAW, Aug. 2 (Reuters)** — Polish students, commemorating the wartime Katyn massacre, put hundreds of lighted candles and a national flag on the altar and gave to a Warsaw cemetery last night. The flag bore the inscription "Katyn."

It was gassed with the poison of 1918. Polish soldiers, captured by the Soviet Union in the 1939 invasion, were murdered in 1943 by occupying German troops at Katyń, near Smolensk.

The Germans accused the Russians of irresponsibility. The Russians denied it. The word "Kriegs" has been dropped from official terminology in Poland.

Kat

# Western Europe

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
22 July 1980

## RAOUL WALLENBERG the hero of the Holocaust

By Bernard Jacobson  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
Stockholm, Calif.

On a hot July afternoon in 1944, a building Swede in the important business district in Stockholm, Sweden, carrying a suitcase, sleeping bag, and sweater. He had a check in his pocket for a room at the Hotel Svalbard. The man's name was Raoul Wallenberg. He was a shy, soft-spoken, 37-year-old son of a banking family and to him there were many more than the other Swedish government. He was a man who was called "The fish tail." Others said he was a "wild cat" but he was not.

The name Raoul Wallenberg has yet to become a household word. But a growing number of Americans believe that because of the role he played in Sweden, the "man who saved lives" was the greatest hero of World War II. Albert Einstein is among those who championed the young Swede. Shortly after the war, he was awarded Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Wallenberg is credited with having saved as many as 10,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis' extermination camps. He worked under the aegis of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, and for the huge organization with the Nazis, the wholesale distribution of Swedish "protective passports," for personally putting Jews out of the "death marches" and carrying them to the gas chambers in Auschwitz. Wallenberg became known as the "hero of the Holocaust."

The Swedish hero is also a lost hero. Arrived by the ship at the end of the war, he disappeared into the Soviet gulag. And while today the Soviet Union maintains he died in a Moscow prison in 1947, reports over the last three decades from former Soviet prisoners say Wallenberg is still alive.

The mystery has spawned three Wallenberg Commissions throughout Europe and the United States. Last summer, President Carter and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance named the Wallenberg case with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Mr. Carter repeated last October:

"The Soviet Union has been told that Mr. Wallenberg is no longer alive, but we are not forgetting about this case and

will continue our efforts."

Reading the three Wallenberg commissions out of her home in Stockholm, Calif., is Amanda Lander. At age 15, she had her mother, occupied from Hungary with Portuguese protective passports, for which they believe Wallenberg was indirectly responsible. Mrs. Lander's husband, Tom, now an economics professor at San Francisco State University and the leading candidate for a California congressional seat, is also a Hungarian Jew who worked on Wallenberg's staff organizing the rescue missions when he was 16.

"Whether I, my husband, or our children would be here today if it were not for Raoul Wallenberg," says Amanda Lander of a gathering of Wallenberg supporters in Stockholm, Calif. "During that whole dark period, no one else directly contributed the energy of the Germans. He was also the only one to follow the death marches, to jump to the front of guns leveled at Jews, to pull people off the deportation trains. Raoul Wallenberg not only saved 10,000 Jews, he saved our souls as humanity."

As the search for Wallenberg continues, John Berney, a New York investment banker whose mother, aunt, and uncle were saved by Swedish passports, is producing a commercial movie about Wallenberg. But British historian and author Dr. Peter Hain expressed an interest in playing the part of Wallenberg, says Berney, who guarantees that the film, scheduled for release in 1981, will "not portray Wallenberg as the Jesus Christ type." A portion of the film's profits will go to the Wallenberg Foundation in Stockholm and perhaps, also, to establish an academic chair at the University of Stockholm, where the Swede earned an undergraduate degree in architecture.

"This guy belongs in the opening chapter of 'Fiction in the Ghetto,'" says Berney. "The United States knows the search, the Poles, with stars on their shoulders. But it has forgotten the greatest hero of World War II, Wallenberg, who put his humanity on the line and went up against the Nazi machine." He adds, "The movie won't be a documentary, but it will be true to the facts."

Berney doesn't worry about Hollywoodizing Wallenberg's life. The facts themselves read like a first-rate thriller.

By 1944, an Allied victory in Europe seemed inevitable. The Nazis had already murdered 5 million Jews; the only remaining large Jewish population in Europe was in Hungary, which had a pro-Nazi government and consequently had not been occupied by the Germans. Still, however, oppressed by Hungary's failure to "solve the Jewish question" and to resist the Russians adequately on the Eastern front, sent in troops on March 19, 1944. Adolf Eichmann was assigned to oversee the Hungarian's 680,000 Jews.

Eichmann worked with grisly efficiency. He deported 12,000 Jews daily in sealed cattle cars to Auschwitz and Buchenwald. From May to July of that year, 457,000 Jews from rural Hungary were transported to the extermination camps. In the fall of 1944, when train routes were blocked by the Western Allies, Eichmann ordered "death marches" to the Austrian border. 120 miles from Budapest, hundreds perished and were left in roadside ditches. Survivors were herded into concentration camps. In Budapest, thousands more were dragged from their homes and died by remaining